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Successor Question Has Been Solved, Declares President Kim

By Han Chol Myong
Special to The People's Korea

President Kim Il Sung has declared that the successor question has been satisfactorily solved in his country.

"Our party has satisfactorily solved the problem of carrying forward the revolutionary cause," said President Kim Il Sung, who also serves as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK).

His statement came in a lecture written by him to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il Sung Higher Party School, a cadre training center of the WPK.

The text of the lecture entitled "Historical Experience in the Building of the Workers' Party of Korea" was read by Mr. Ho Dam in a meeting of high-ranking party officials held on May 31 at the February 8 House of Culture without the presence of General Secretary Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il. **(See a summary of the text on pages 2,3,4,5 and 6)** Mr. Ho Dam is a member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee.

In the lecture, he said:

"An essential matter in carrying forward the cause of the party is to correctly solve the problem of successor to the political leader.

"The problem of successor in the building of the working-class party is one of inheriting the position and role of the political leader.

"By whom and how the cause of the working-class party which continues generation after generation is carried forward is an important problem related to the destiny of the party, the destiny of the revolution."

He also stated, "The working-class party should have as a successor a leader of the people who is boundlessly faithful to the party and the revolution and has personality and qualifications to fully realise political leadership over the whole society."

This is the first time that the President has officially declared that the

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WPK Develops Bilateral Ties With UK Communist Party

The Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) have developed bilateral relations as a result of a recent visit to Pyongyang by a delegation of high-ranking party officials of the CPGB from May 27-30.

"This visit to our country will mark an epoch in developing the friendly relations between our two parties onto a new higher stage," General Secretary Kim Il Sung said at a luncheon he gave for the entourage on May 29. **(See his address on page 6)**

The British delegation was headed by the CPGB General Secretary Gordon McLennan.

The General Secretary received the delegation earlier the same day and exchanged gifts after having a talk with them "in a comradely and friendly atmosphere".

Talks had previously taken place on May 28 in the presence of Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau, and Kim Yong Sun, First Vice Director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee. With Mr. McLennan was Monte Johnston, member of the Executive Committee, of the CPGB.

During their 4-day stay, the visiting officials were welcomed with a music and dance performance and they were shown around the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Grand People's Study House as well as the Nampo Barrage construction site.

They left with the impression, "The construction of such a barrage can be planned and realized only by a great man."

U.S. Spurns DPRK's Bid for Reducing DMZ Tension

Washington has rejected a series of proposals by Pyongyang aimed at reducing tensions and preventing conflicts in the Demilitarized Zones at the 436th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on May 29 at Panmunjom as a result of a north Korean initiative.

Although Washington referred to the need to "exert intensive efforts" to "ease the tension," it spurned the proposals.

Maj. Gen. Li Tae Ho, senior delegate of the DPRK commission, said the moves should include the destruction of all military facilities and posts in the Joint Security Area, according to AP.

He also proposed the removal of heavy and automatic weapons, a reduction in the number of security guards on each side from 35 to 10, and proposed that they should be disarmed. He also suggested that supervision and control should be carried out by joint teams of observers and by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

American Bank in Seoul Occupied By Workers Who Chafe at the U.S.

Amid the growing threat of attacks on American facilities in south Korea, 16 workers took the same tactics as students' to express their grievances against American interventionism in the region by occupying a branch office of a U.S.-south Korea joint venture bank in Seoul for an hour and 45 minutes on May 30.

So far, in most cases U.S.-facility attacks were conducted by students who are generally regarded as being at an advantage over workers in taking actions against the U.S. and Chon.

What is noteworthy is that all the demonstrators involved in this incident were workers, nine of whom had been fired by companies for their participation in labor movement activities.

It is believed that the worker-led seizure could result in more active protest actions by other workers, with support from students who sympathize with their worsening working conditions.

Meanwhile, in the newest anti-U.S. attempt, a student of Seoul National

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A south Korean riot policeman kicks the head of a protesting worker after he jumped from a window following a sit-in at a U.S.-Korea bank in Seoul. (Reuter)

265 Profs. Jointly Demand Direct Pre. Election

A total of 265 professors at 23 universities across south Korea jointly made public on June 2 a declaration on the present situation, calling for a "direct presidential election so as to overcome the present political crisis," according to major Japanese dailies reporting from Seoul.

The professors at south Korea's major universities including Seoul National, Korea and Yonsei universities disclosed their views in a declaration that said, "A legitimate civil administration is urgently wanted at present" and a "democratic construction must be

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24,000 Korean Workers in U.S. Bases Stage Strikes

In a climate of rising anti-Americanism some 24,000 Korean workers who work on U.S. bases kicked off strikes in Seoul, Chinhae, Kunsan and Taegu on May 29, in protest against planned discharges and refusals to raise wages.

The workers had asked for 14.25% pay rise. However, the U.S. military authorities only offered a 6.9% hike and announced that there would be a phazed discharge of 833 workers by September this year.

The protesting workers also demanded that American families who come to south Korea with tourist visas should be prevented from working as this threatens the livelihood of the workers.

Of the 28,000 workers on U.S. bases 24,000 are affiliated to the Trade Unions Federation of Foreign Facilities.

It is the first time since 1978 that south Korean workers have staged large-scale strikes on the U.S. bases.

Taxi Drivers Join Strike

Meanwhile, some 120 taxi drivers staged a 4-hour strike on May 27, near the U.S. Eighth Army Command in protest against an infringement of their human rights.

Mr. Li Chong Bo, a driver from the Arirang Taxi Company in Seoul, was taken away by an American gate guard on May 27 on the pretext of not wearing a seat belt when he tried to enter the 8th Army Command.

The driver's colleagues joined the strike when they heard of Mr. Li's detention, and demanded his release along with an apology for the violation of his human rights.

They ceased their strike at around

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Historical Experience in Building of The Workers' Party of Korea

Text of Lecture by President Kim Il Sung (Summary)

Follows a summary of "Historical Experience in the Building of the Workers' Party of Korea," the text of a lecture authored by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il Sung Higher Party School (June 1, 1946):

Our party has covered over the past 40 years and more a proud road of victory and glory and accomplished great exploits which will shine long in history.

Through a protracted revolutionary struggle, our party has gained undisputed support and trust of the popular masses and has grown in strength and developed into an invincible party united like a monolith and possessed of rich experience and tested leadership.

Our revolution has entered a new, high stage where the whole of society is being modelled on the Juche idea and our party has laid solid organisational and ideological foundations for carrying the noble cause of Juche to accomplishment through generations.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the higher party school, I am going to elaborate on a few questions on the historical experience in our party building to be a help for the instruction and education at the school.

1. The Struggle of the Korean Communists for Founding the Party

Ours is a party which has grown out of deep historical roots. It was founded in 1945. But the struggle for the founding of a party had been going on from long ago in our country.

The communist movement was steered into the orbit of development in our country when Marxism-Leninism was disseminated and the working class actively proceeded into the arena of struggle under the influence of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia. But the early communist movement in our country was handicapped by serious drawbacks and limitedness.

The participants in the early communist movement, far from going among the popular masses and rousing them to the revolutionary struggle by educating and rallying them, engaged themselves in rhetorical exercises never helpful to the revolution and in power strife for "hegemony," divorced from the popular masses. Captive to flunkeyism, they busily ran about to get the recognition of the Comintern, each section claiming its being "orthodox group" and true "Marxist group," instead of thinking of firmly building the party by their own efforts. So the early communist movement in our country did not take a smooth road of development but suffered throes and turns and twists. The Korean Communist Party founded in 1925 could not properly play the function of a vanguard organisation of revolution and, worse still, could not exist long under suppression by the Japanese imperialists.

Our young communists of new generation drew the serious lesson that they could never make revolution, if they followed in the footsteps of the early communists and chose a new road of revolution quite different from theirs. We were firmly convinced that, if we were to make revolution, we should go deep among the masses of the people and struggle in reliance upon them, and build a party and lead the revolution by our own efforts and in conformity with the conditions of our country and then we would naturally win recognition and sympathy from the people of other countries, and we struggled with this conviction. This was the new revolutionary line chosen by our young communists of new generation and the policy of founding a revolutionary party.

We hewed the path of revolution and waged struggle independently by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of our country and, in this course, acquired the Juche idea, a new revolutionary idea. The Juche idea, along with Marxism-Leninism, became the unswerving guiding compass of our revolution.

The Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) we organised in 1926 was a vanguard organisation for leading the revolutionary cause of Juche to victory and the first true communist revolutionary organisation in our country.

The formation of DIU marked the starting point of the building of a revolutionary party of new type in our country and the glorious roots of our party began to grow from it.

At the historical Kalun meeting in 1930 we laid down a Juche-oriented revolutionary line and, according to it, we launched into a struggle for forming the basic party organisations and formed the first party organisation with young communists of new generation, while making preparations for an armed struggle.

The first party organisation formed in Kalun was the glorious origin of our party and the prototype of the party organisations brought into being in succession in the ensuing period. We rapidly expanded the party organisations with the first one as the mother body.

The struggle for founding the party took on more fullfledged dimensions with the start of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle opened a new decisive phase in the struggle for party founding. It became possible to massively train the organisational backbone for the founding of the party and to achieve unbreakable unity and cohesion of the communist ranks and lay a solid mass foundation for party founding in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

With the rapid expansion of the party organisations and intensification of the armed struggle, we formed the Party Committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) for a unified guidance of the party organisations at various levels and successful party leadership of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

We expanded the party organisations to broader areas at home and abroad with the KPRA Party Committee as its core.

Thus we waged a strenuous struggle for founding a revolutionary party of the working class in the whole period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In this course the essential drawbacks that had marred the early communist movement in our country were overcome and solid foundations for founding a revolutionary party were laid.

The organizational and ideological foundations for party founding were built in the course of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

What is important in laying the organisational and ideological foundations for party founding is to form party organisations, set up a strict system of the organisational guidance of the party and build up a strong organisational backbone of the party by rearing communist hardcores.

In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we formed party organisations at various levels including the basic ones and established a unified organisational guidance system for them. We indicated a policy of founding the party in such a manner as to form its basic organisations first after sufficient preparations and expand and strengthen them, not by proclaiming a party centre, and struggled to implement it.

We reared many communist core elements in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

A large number of core communists we brought up in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle became a strong backbone force for the founding of our party.

What is also important in laying the organisational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party is to firmly guarantee the purity of the communist ranks and their unity in ideology and will.

We waged a tireless struggle for this purpose during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Building a solid mass foundation is important in laying the organisational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was founded on May 5, 1936. This was a historic event of epochal significance in strengthening the mass foundation of the party.

With its founding, it became possible to closely unite broad segments of the masses under the banner of national liberation.

As a result, a new turn was effected in realising party leadership over the masses of various strata and the mass foundation for party founding was consolidated still further.

With the firm organisational and ideological foundations for founding the party built in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, full preparations were made to found a revolutionary party of the working-class any time when a favourable situation was created in our country.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party were established in the process of the hard-fought anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The ideological system of Juche was established, and undying revolutionary feats and experiences of struggle were achieved and the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work created in the bloody, struggle of anti-Japanese revolution.

After the liberation of the country the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle served as powerful assets for founding our party and developing and strengthening it and as stout historical roots of our party and revolution.

We hastened the preparations for founding the party by sending communist hardcores trained in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to all parts of the country to readjust and expand the local party organisations and unite the communists who were active dispersedly and at last founded the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea, a powerful central guidance body of the party, on October 10, 1945, and declared its birth to the whole world.

The foundation of our party was the birth of the first revolutionary party of Juche-type in history and a shining fruition of the protracted struggle of the Korean communists for founding a revolutionary party of the working-class.

2. The WPK Is A Revolutionary Party Of Juche Type

The Workers' Party of Korea is a Marxist-Leninist party of Juche type, a working class party of new type. It may be characterized in one word as a revolutionary party of Juche. The WPK is guided by the Juche idea and struggles to accomplish the cause of Juche.

It is a revolutionary party of the working class, a mass party of the working people.

Its guiding idea is the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is a man-centred revolutionary world outlook and a revolutionary doctrine for the *chajusong* of the popular masses.

The main mission of the WPK is to struggle for the victory of the cause of Juche.

The cause of Juche is the cause of the popular masses which was pioneered and has developed under the banner of the Juche idea and it is a noble cause of realising the *chajusong* of the popular masses by applying the Juche idea.

The immediate revolutionary task facing our party at present in accomplishing the cause of Juche is to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

For the complete victory of socialism, it is essential to hasten the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society and further solidify the material and technical foundations of socialism and consolidate and develop the socialist system still further.

To achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the most urgent fighting target of our party.

For this purpose, we must struggle to further strengthen the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic, powerfully support the just, patriotic struggle of the south Korean people and create an international climate favourable for our revolution.

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Historical Experience in Building of WPK

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The ultimate revolutionary task of our party in carrying the cause of Juche to completion is to build communist society by modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

Our party set this as its supreme programme and has dynamically pushed ahead with the work for transforming man, society and nature as required by the Juche idea.

Our party struggles for the victory of the world revolution, while successfully fulfilling the Korean revolution.

Making the whole world independent is an important task for accelerating the world revolution. An independent world is a world completely freed from imperialism and colonialism, a world where all the countries and nations enjoy full sovereignty.

Another important task for the victory of the world revolution is to forcefully push ahead with the international communist movement.

For the victory of the world revolution the working class and people of different countries of the world should strengthen international solidarity and cooperation and wage a powerful common struggle against imperialism.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the banner of independence against imperialism our party will closely unite with the fraternal communist and workers' parties and other progressive political parties in the world and continue to vigorously struggle against imperialism and colonialism and all manners of aggression and subjugation and for the *chajusong* of the people.

Either in view of its nature and mission or in view of its mode of activity and socio-historical position, the working-class party is fundamentally different from other political parties. Therefore, it should be built on the basis of fundamentals and principle proper to its nature and character.

The working-class party should conduct the party building and party activity in such a manner as to fully ensure the political leadership of the whole of society, always keeping a tight hold on the work with people. This is the fundamental principle of the building of a working-class party.

From the beginning, our party defined the work with people as the main point of the party work and has solved all the problems arising in the party building and party activity through work with people.

In the past our party firmly ensured the political leadership of the whole of society, with main stress on the work with people, by applying the principle of the building of a revolutionary party, and thereby it has been able to truly defend the independent rights and interests of our people and victoriously advance the revolution and construction.

The revolutionary principle must be firmly adhered to in the building of a party, if it is to be strengthened and developed organisationally and ideologically into a solid and mighty invincible party, a revolutionary party leading to victory the cause of the *chajusong* of the masses of the people.

The basic principle maintained by our party in party building is, firstly, to establish a monolithic ideological system in the party, secondly, for the party to form a complete whole with the masses and, thirdly, to ensure inheritance in party building.

The revolutionary party of the working class should establish a monolithic ideological system in the party.

To establish a monolithic ideological system in party building means to imbue the whole party with one revolutionary idea and ensure unitary leadership on this basis.

The working-class party should under all circumstances be organised and guided on the basis of one idea.

By realising the uniformity of the idea based on the guiding idea of the party, it should make entire party members think and act only in accordance with the idea and intention of the party and make the whole party act as one under the undivided leadership of the party central committee.

The working-class party should be united in one body with the masses of the people.

For this purpose, it is required to build the party into a mass party of the working masses, thoroughly defend their interests in its activities and faithfully serve them.

The working-class party should ensure the inheritance in its building. This means to purely carry forward the party's lineage in the whole course of party building and consistently adhere to the important principles of party building.

What is basic in carrying forward the cause of party building through generations is to inherit the uniformity of the party's idea and leadership.

The unitary nature of the idea of the party and its leadership should be invariably carried forward and ensured in the whole course of the development of the party and society.

It is very important to defend, inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions of the party in carrying forward the cause of party building through generations.

The working-class party should set it as an important task for the building of the party to carry forward and develop the revolutionary traditions and comprehensively carry forward all contents of these traditions achieved, developed and enriched in the long course of the revolutionary struggle since the beginning of the revolution.

Our party has in the past been able to pioneer a new road of party building and strengthen and develop our party into a revolutionary party of Juche as today by firmly adhering to the fundamentals and principle of the building of a revolutionary party and strictly applying them to the building and activities of the party.

3. Organizational & Ideological Consolidation of the Party Ranks

To consolidate the party ranks organisationally and ideologically is the main content of the building of a party and a central task of its work.

What is most important in the organizational and ideological consolidation of the party ranks is to establish a monolithic ideological system in the whole party.

From the first days of its foundation, our party set it forth as the basic line of party building to establish a monolithic ideological system and has tirelessly fought to this end.

The main struggle waged by our party for the establishment of the monolithic ideological system was to establish Juche.

Our party's struggle to establish Juche was a struggle to apply the Juche idea in all domains of the revolution and construction and, at the same time, a struggle to overcome all descriptions of evil including flunkeyism and dogmatism and to dye the whole party in the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of our party.

The tendencies of flunkeyism and dogmatism once manifested themselves in no small measure in our party for the peculiarities of the historical development of our country and its complicated circumstances.

Those tainted with flunkeyism and dogmatism tried to mechanically model after others' thing, not relying on the lines and policies of our party, and to depend on others, not believing in our own strength.

Since the first days of leading the revolution and construction, our party has strenuously struggled to repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and establish Juche and, in the post-war period in particular, put forward a decisive policy to establish Juche and fought resolutely to implement it.

Our party has strengthened ideological work so that all cadres and party members might deeply study the specific conditions of our country and work in reliance upon our party's line and policy and strove to establish among the functionaries the traits of solving all problems from an independent and creative stand.

Through the struggle to establish Juche, a great turn took place in setting up the monolithic ideological system of the party.

The main struggle of our party for the establishment of this system was also a struggle against all hues of sectarian tendencies including factionalism.

With the object of uniting with as many people as possible, our party maintained the policy of magnanimously enlisting, educating and remoulding even those who had participated in the sectarian strife or been influenced by it, if they repented their errors and refrained from a factional act. But factionalists gravely obstructed the unity and cohesion of the party, continuing their sectarian acts, not giving up their past evil practice, in disregard of the party's constant education and repeated advice.

We waged a powerful all-party ideological struggle to root out the ideological aftereffects of factionalism, while removing the factionalists organisationally.

The Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee which was held during the Fatherland Liberation War, its August, 1956, plenary meeting held in the post-war period and the conference of the party in March 1958 were meetings of historical significance in repudiating factionalism and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the party.

After liquidating factionalism, our party fought relentlessly against anti-party revisionists to lift the unity and cohesion of our party to a new stage.

Through the protracted struggle to establish the monolithic ideological system, our party has become a mighty party the whole of which is dyed in the Juche idea and closely united ideologically and purposefully on its basis, and a revolutionary party all the organisations and members of which act as one under the undivided leadership of the party centre.

We should further intensify the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party in keeping with the deepening and developing revolution, and continue it generation after generation.

The core in establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party is to make the cadres and party members cherish loyalty to the party as their firm creed.

We should make all cadres and party members cherish loyalty to the party as the revolutionary faith, wholeheartedly uphold the party in any complicated situation and adversity, defend it politically and ideologically, unconditionally accept and carry to accomplishment the lines and policies of the party. And we should make them firmly arm themselves with the world outlook of Juche, resolutely safeguard the unity and cohesion of our party achieved on the basis of the Juche idea, and loyally uphold the unitary leadership of the party centre.

In view of the practical experience of party building, we should continue to successfully conduct the work of firmly building the party ranks organisationally, educating cadres and party members ideologically and enhancing the function and role of the party organisations.

It is highly important to consolidate the party ranks organizationally.

The ranks of cadres should be solidly built up for this purpose.

Primary attention must be directed to increasing the proportion of cadres of working-class origin in building the ranks of cadres. And it is important to properly combine old and young cadres.

What is important in personal affairs is to thoroughly revolutionize the cadres and steadily improve their political and practical qualifications.

What is also important in personal affairs is to properly establish a cadre training system and rear reserve cadres under a far-reaching plan.

If the party ranks are to be organizationally consolidated, they should be made a crack unit.

Making the party ranks a crack unit means to build the party ranks as a collective of elite revolutionaries.

The important points in this are to guide all the party members work and live as required by the party rules and bring up all the party members to be hand-picked elements by soldily building the hardcore ranks of the party cells and enhancing their role.

Proper growth of the party is important in making the party ranks a crack unit.

The party organizations should understand and pick up the reserves of the party members among the working class and other strata of working masses, systematically educate them and admit qualified persons to the party in time according to the individual procedure of admission. In particular, the party organizations should admit many people of young generation firmly armed with the Juche idea and overflowing with revolutionary fighting spirit and vigor.

Democracy should be given play and revolutionary discipline be established within the party in order to organizationally strengthen its ranks.

For consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically the party life of its members must be intensified.

For this the party organizations should correctly organize the party life and well guide it.

Ideological education should be intensified among the cadres and party members in order to consolidate the party ranks organizationally and ideologically.

Education in monolithic ideology is what our party always grasps as the main point in ideological work.

The monolithic ideology of our party is the Juche idea. We should strengthen education in the Juche idea among the party members and working people to make them thoroughly establish the revolutionary world outlook of Juche and deeply grasp the revolutionary theory and leadership method of Juche.

Education in party policy should be deepened to let all the party members and working people correctly understand the essence and validity of the party policy and make it their unshakable faith.

We should strengthen education in the revolutionary traditions among the party members and working people so that they may firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary traditions of our party and thoroughly apply them in their work and life.

Revolutionary and communist education should be deepened to train all the party members and working people to be true communists.

We should educate the party members and working people to warmly support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the world progressive peoples for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, strengthen the friendship and solidarity with them, and actively struggle to make the whole world independent and win the victory of the world revolution.

By waging a powerful struggle against the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism, we should prevent our life from being infected by the reactionary bourgeois ideas and corrupt capitalist way of life spread by the imperialists.

Ensuring the unitary guidance of the ideological work by the party central committee is very important.

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The party organizations at all levels should organize and conduct all the ideological work in conformity with the intention and demand of the party under the unitary leadership of the party central committee.

The function and role of the party organizations should be raised for the organizational and ideological consolidation of the party ranks.

Success of the party work in thoroughly establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party, organizationally consolidating the party ranks and educating the cadres and party members entirely depends on how the party organizations perform their function and role. Only when the function and role of party organizations at all levels are raised, can the revolutionary struggle and constructive work be successfully pushed forward.

In order to raise the function and role of the party organizations, they, at all levels, should admirably conduct their work to suit their positions and duties.

To raise the leading function of the party committees is important in enhancing the function and role of the party organizations.

4. Unity & Cohesion of the Party and Popular Masses

To achieve the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses is an important principle in the building of a working-class party and a decisive guarantee for the strengthening of the party and the revolutionary ranks.

We have successfully achieved the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses by vigorously struggling to apply the principle of the party building on making the party a harmonious whole with the popular masses.

An important matter in achieving this unity and cohesion is to build the party to be a mass party of the working people.

We put forward the policy of developing the communist party into a mass party of the working people as required by the situation which prevailed in our country after its liberation and by the development of the party itself, and successfully put it into effect in a short time.

We merged the Communist Party with the New Democratic Party to found the Workers' Party in August 1946. As a result, our party has been developed and strengthened into a mass party organized with progressive elements of workers, peasants and working intellectuals.

The merger of the two parties made it possible for our party to strike roots deep among the broad masses and unite the revolutionary forces more closely around it. The founding of the Workers' Party prevented the split of the working masses, strengthened the alliance of workers, peasants and working intellectuals and further enhanced the role of the popular masses in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. This is a vivid manifestation of the validity and vitality of the line of building a mass party and a valuable success of weighty significance in the history of our party building.

It is important in achieving the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses to form working people's organizations, peripheral organizations of the party, and steadily enhance their function and role.

After liberation our party, basing itself on the experience gained in building organizations of the masses in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, advanced the policy of forming working people's organizations according to different classes and circles and embracing them in a uniform way. We formed working people's organizations in a short time according to different classes and circles and united factory and office workers into the trade union, peasants into peasants' union and women into the women's union in disregard of their party affiliations and religious beliefs. In particular, our party directed great efforts at organizing a democratic youth union and uniting young people, the future master of the country, in a uniform way.

After the formation of working people's organizations, it is important to develop and strengthen them in keeping with the developing revolution.

Our party, as required by the changed reality, dissolved the peasants' union, an organization of private peasants, for further advance, organized the Union of Agricultural Working People and developed and strengthened the Democratic Youth Union into the League of Socialist Working Youth.

Our party has constantly strengthened its leadership over the working people's organizations in conformity with their characteristics.

We have guided the working people's organizations to thoroughly establish the party's monolithic ideological system within them and steadfastly defend and thoroughly implement the party's line and policy.

Our party has always indicated correct directions of their work and ways of their implementation in conformity with their character and encouraged the party organizations to boldly entrust work to them, actively help them and properly provide them with working conditions.

An important thing in achieving the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses is to do well the work of the united front.

Our party set it as its main political line to form a united front in alliance with other political parties and social organizations, patriotic and democratic, and found a democratic people's republic on this basis, and struggled for its implementation.

In establishing a people's government and carrying out democratic reforms, our party took a joint action on its own initiative with other democratic political parties and social organizations and, on this basis, formed the Democratic National United Front, a standing united front body, in July 1946.

Our party invigorated the work of the united front in keeping with the change of the situation in the country.

Our party formed the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in June 1949 for the purpose of rallying into a democratic force all the progressive political parties, social organizations and patriotic people in the north and the south of Korea who love the country and desire its reunification.

In strengthening the work of the united front, our party has invariably adhered to the principle of maintaining independence and playing a leading role.

Our party held fast to the principle of directing main efforts to the united front of the rank and file and achieving, on this basis, the united front of the upper strata. In this way it could achieve the united front smoothly.

The experience of our party in the work of the united front is a most priceless wherewithal in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the concerted efforts of democratic political parties, social organizations and people of all walks of life in the north and the south of Korea and all the compatriots abroad.

To properly conduct work with the masses of various circles is also important in achieving the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses.

Our party has firmly built up the ranks of the working class organizationally and ideologically and energetically struggled to revolutionize them.

It has strengthened work with peasants, taking roots deep in the countryside.

It has directed deep attention to work with working intellectuals including scientists and technicians.

As the revolution and construction deepen and develop onto a higher stage and the role of science and technology grows in the development of society, work with intellectuals becomes a more important problem.

What is important in this work is to correctly solve the problem of old intellectuals who had served the old society.

Our party put forward the policy of remoulding them to be intellectuals who serve the party and the working class, and persistently educated them.

We educated and tempered intellectuals in a revolutionary way by strengthening ideological education and organizational life among them and made sure that they always found themselves in the reality and received the revolutionary influence of the working class.

Our party has won over to the side of the party and revolution the masses with complicated background through active education and has turned the whole society into a bright and harmonious, big family.

The mass line should be implemented in the party's activities in order to steadily ensure the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses.

Our party has always defended the interests of the working masses and devoted everything to their well-being, putting it up as the supreme principle of its activities to defend their interests. Our party took into consideration the demand of the people first in adopting a decision and thought of their convenience first in building a factory. The country was very short of steel right after its liberation. But we thought first of the health and life of workers and blew up the oven of the first-stage iron processing of the Songjin Steel Works.

The role of the working masses should be lifted in the revolution and construction for the implementation of the mass line.

Our party has fulfilled vast tasks of the revolution and construction by lifting creative role of the masses at all times and overcome difficulties and trials on the road ahead of it in reliance upon their strength.

We should thoroughly implement the revolutionary mass line, firmly grasping it as ever.

5. The Party's Leadership over the Revolution and Construction

The working class party is the general staff of the revolution. The destiny of the revolutionary struggle and constructive work hinges entirely upon the leadership role of the party and the party's leadership is the basic factor for victory in the revolution and construction.

The party's leadership over the revolution and construction is political leadership.

The essence of the political leadership of the party lies in leading the revolutionary struggle and constructive work according to the policy, and leading them by the method of rousing the people to activity through political work.

From the first days of its founding, our party has correctly led our revolutionary struggle and constructive work and garnered precious successes and experience in this course.

Our party has mapped out all lines and policies independently in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

Our party has particularly guarded against subjectivism in working out lines and policies.

Our party has always found itself deep among the masses, correctly grasped their aspiration and demand and comprehensively analyzed concrete realities and drawn up lines and policies to suit them.

Our party not only correctly worked out lines and policies but also correctly organized and directed the struggle for their implementation.

What is important for the party in leading the revolution and construction is to correctly solve the problem of power and push forward the revolutionary struggle and constructive work on its basis.

The problem of power is the basic one in the revolution. The revolution is the struggle for *chajusong* and *chajusong* is ensured by the state power.

As far back as in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle we, basing ourselves on a scientific analysis of the task of our revolution and the socio-class relations in our country, put forward the Juche-oriented line on building the people's government on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of broad popular masses.

After liberation our party creditably settled the problem of power by establishing the people's government.

With the founding of the people's government our people became the genuine masters of the state and society with power in their hands for the first time in history and came to have a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction.

Our party has correctly led the revolutionary struggle and constructive work taking the people's government as a weapon.

After liberation we were faced with the task to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Considering the class relations and land ownership in our countryside and the age-long desire of our peasants for land, our party correctly defined land to be confiscated and carried out the agrarian reform by the method of confiscating landlords' lands free of charge and sharing them to landless or land hungry peasants free of charge.

In the wake of the agrarian reform our party nationalized the main industries and enforced all other democratic reforms to comprehensively ensure the democratic freedom and rights of the working people and, thereby successfully fulfilled the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and solidly laid the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the country.

Our party put forward the line of pushing ahead with the socialist revolution in full swing in the April theses of 1955.

After the war our party advanced the policy of reorganizing the form of economy on socialist lines prior to the technical transformation of the rural economy and powerfully pushed ahead with the agricultural cooperativisation movement.

Our party made sure that the principle of voluntariness was strictly abided by in leading the agricultural cooperativisation movement. There we rejected a coercive method and set an experimental stage to show the peasants the superiority of the cooperative economy through practical examples while strengthening ideological education among them so that they may join the cooperative economy voluntarily.

In admitting peasants of various circles to the cooperative economy on the principle of voluntariness, our party

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enforced the class policy of relying firmly on the poor peasants, strengthening alliance with the middle peasants, restricting and gradually remoulding the rich peasants.

The agricultural cooperativisation movement in our country was successfully completed in a short period of 4-5 years.

Considering the characteristics of the capitalist trade and industry of our country in realising the socialist transformation of private trade and industry, our party advanced the policy of not expropriating the capitalist traders and industrialists but transforming them and successfully realised the socialist transformation of the private trade and industry by the method of embracing them into various forms of cooperative economy.

With the successful realisation of the socialist transformation of the old production relations in town and country an advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression was established in the northern half of our country.

After the establishment of the socialist system, survivals of the old society remain in the ideological, technical and cultural domains and, due to this, various differences including distinctions in classes and labour remain in the socialist society.

Our party defined the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the main content of the revolution which must be carried out in the socialist society and as the task of the uninterrupted revolution which must be fulfilled till the building of communism and has vigorously carried on those three revolutions.

An important matter in the party's leadership over the revolution and construction is to strengthen the party guidance of economic construction.

Economic construction is one of the most important revolutionary tasks confronting the party of the working class in power.

Our party put forward the line of building an independent national economy, applying the Juche idea in economic construction, and has correctly guided the struggle to implement it.

In the building of an independent national economy our party has firmly adhered to the basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the development of the heavy industry, while upgrading light industry and agriculture simultaneously.

As we held fast to this line, we have been able to lay the solid foundation of an independent national economy and convert our country, once a backward agrarian state, into a socialist industrial power in a short time.

In the future, too, we should wage a vigorous struggle to realise the Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy, while firmly adhering to the basic line of economic construction – giving priority to the growth of the heavy industry, while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

An important task facing the working-class party to push ahead with economic construction after the establishment of socialist relations of production is to correctly solve the question of economic management.

Our party has successfully solved the question of economic management by creating the Taean work system in conformity with the characteristics of the socialist society and the demand of the developing reality.

Along with the system of industrial management, our party has established a new system of agricultural guidance and a scientific planning system.

What is important in the party's leadership over the revolution and construction is to build revolutionary armed forces and realise its guidance of them.

An important problem arising in the building of revolutionary armed forces is to build armed forces to be those of the party boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution.

The fundamental principle which must be consistently adhered to in the building of revolutionary armed forces is to realise self-reliance in defence.

Our party has energetically struggled to build revolutionary armed forces by applying the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in defence.

Basing ourselves on the experience gained in the building of revolutionary armed forces in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we organized the People's Army, a reliable defender of the party and the revolution, to develop and strengthen the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into a regular army after liberation.

Our party set forth a military line, the keynote of which is to turn the entire army into an army of cadres, modernise it, arm all people and fortify the whole country and has implemented it, thereby building up our people's army to be a one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary army, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into an impregnable fortress.

In order to realise self-reliance in national defence, it is imperative to properly combine economic construction with defence upbuilding.

We are able to produce and supply by ourselves necessary weapons and combat and technical material as we have constantly cemented the material and technical foundations of defence industry.

The working-class party should conduct external activities and ensure a uniform guidance of the foreign affairs of the country as a whole.

The consistent basic idea of our party in external activities is independence, friendship and peace.

It is of momentous importance to hold fast to *chajusong* in relations with foreign countries. We have used our own brain in independently shaping all foreign policies in the interests of our people and in conformity with the demand of the revolution, solved all problem arising in international relations according to our own judgement and opinion and developed relations with other parties and countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect.

We have made tireless efforts to strengthen the unity and cooperation of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

We are actively striving to strengthen the non-aligned movement and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Third World countries.

We have been on good terms even with the capitalist countries which respect our sovereignty and are friendly towards our country and are developing economic and cultural exchange with them.

We resolutely support the struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism and for independence.

Our party is waging a struggle for durable peace and security of the world.

It will constantly strengthen international solidarity with our revolution in the future, too, by actively developing the unity and friendly and cooperative relations with all the progressive countries of the world including the socialist and non-aligned countries, holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

6. The Party's Art of Leadership

Ensuring the leadership art carries weighty significance in the party building and activities, leadership of the masses in particular.

The leadership art of the party is the mode of the party activities and leadership ability in rousing to activity and leading the organizations and the masses.

The leadership art of our party is the Juche-oriented leadership art which is based on the Juche idea and embodies the revolutionary mass line in itself.

The important content of the leadership art of our party is the revolutionary party work system and revolutionary and popular work method and work style.

For a party to correctly discharge its leading function, it is necessary to establish a revolutionary work system in the party.

The party work system is the order and system to organize and conduct the party work and party activities.

An important point in the work system of our party is firstly the revolutionary system and order whereby the whole party moves as one under the unitary leadership of the party central committee.

Our experience shows that only when a revolutionary system and order whereby all the party organizations and party members move under the unitary leadership of the party central committee is thoroughly established, can the unity of the party ranks in ideology, purpose and action be achieved and the revolution and construction pushed forward with success.

In order to make the whole party move as one under the unitary leadership of the party central committee, we should establish in the party a well-regulated work system whereby the party's lines and policies and decisions and instructions of the party central committee are correctly brought home to all cadres and other party members and working people in time and the lines and policies of the party unconditionally accepted and thoroughly implemented by them. At the same time, we should establish the centralistic discipline and order to concentrate important matters of principle arising in the party work and activities on the party central committee and execute them according to its decision.

An important point in our party's work system is secondly to get party committees at different levels guide all work in a uniform way as the supreme leadership bodies at respective units.

From the first days of its birth as a ruling party our party has set forth the policy of realizing the overall leadership of the party and thoroughly implemented it in conformity with the developement of the revolution and construction in depth.

An important point in our party's work system is thirdly to have the party central committee and other party organizations at all levels systematically grasp and guide the party organizations at lower units.

To do this work well, officials should make it a rule to go down to the lower units.

For the party to discharge its leadership function properly, it is necessary to establish a revolutionary party work method.

To establish this work method is particularly important for a party in power.

Therefore, our party raised it as one of the important questions in the party building to establish a revolutionary party work method and has waged a vigorous struggle for doing away with the old method of work and applying the traditional work method of our party among its officials.

The traditional work method of our party was created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

We created the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in the stage of building socialism by applying and developing the traditional work method established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to suit the new reality of socialist construciton.

What is most important in the work method of our party is to keep political work definitely ahead of all other work.

Doing so makes it possible to give full play to the voluntary enthusiasm and creative zeal of the masses and vigorously push forward the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

Political work should be conducted by the method of persuation and education.

This work should be conducted tirelessly and patiently till the masses fully understand the party's policy and intention and are awakened ideologically.

Political work should be done in close combination with revolutionary practice and converted into a work of the masses themselves.

Another important point in the work method of our party is that upper bodies help lower ones and guiding officials carry out revolutionary tasks, going down always among the masses and relying on them.

Also important in the party's work method is to do the party work scientifically and creatively in conformity with the objective reality and specific conditions.

Correct combination of general guidance and specific guidance is a scientific and realistic work method which makes it possible to give uniform and detailed guidance to the masses.

An effective method in this is to create an example at a unit and generalize it.

To find out the main link in all work and direct efforts to it is a scientific work method to achieve the greatest success with small forces and successfuly carry out revolutionary tasks as a whole. The party organizations and party officials must go into the thick of the reality, correctly find out the main link, organize the forces well and concentrate efforts on the main link and apply the finish-one-by-one method.

We should do the party work creatively, applying diversified forms and methods.

What is important in the work method of our party is to actively wage the mass movement to attain the fighting goal of the party.

In each stage of the developing revolution, our party has initiated mass movements of various forms and actively propelled them in accordance with the demand of the revolution and revolutionary aspirations and readiness of the masses.

According to our experience, it is important in organizing and guding the mass movement to properly define its forms in conformity with the objective demand of the developing revolution and with the political and ideological preparedness of the masses and set forth a clear fighting goal and task.

To present a correct fighting slogan is very important in particular in the organization and guidance of the mass movement.

To establish a proper work style is very important in ensuring the leadership art of the party.

In the past period our party has tirelessly striven to do away with the old style of work and establish a revolutionary and polular style of work among the party workers.

What is most important in the work style of our party is the fighting spirit of continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance.

The party of the working class must not permit stagnation and marking time and only the revolutionary traits of constant innovation and advance should prevail in the whole party.

What is important next in the work style of our party is the revolutionary trait of self-reliance and hard struggle and the spirit of working and living full of vigor and passion.

An important matter in the work style of our party is the principled and fair trait of work and the popular

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spirit and virtue which make people regard the bosom of the party as genuine mother's bosom.

Party workers should always have a motherly heart toward people and become their faithful and sincere servants.

It is important next in the work style of our party that party workers and members should devote themselves to the party and the revolution and personally set examples in work.

Party workers and members should have the noble virtue of thoroughly fulfilling revolutionary tasks assigned to them with a high degree of party spirit and revolutionary spirit by displaying boundless devotion and self-sacrificing spirit.

The revolutionary work trait is now being established among our party workers to thoroughly implement unconditionally their revolutionary tasks with a strong revolutionary will that they have no right to die before discharging the revolutionary duty assigned by the party, without any slight reason or excuse or talking about conditions.

An important thing next in the work style of our party is that party workers and members should have a modest and simple trait and be upright and clean in life.

Party workers and members should never misuse authority or put on airs no matter what they may do at any post, but lead a simple life and act modestly and politely whenever and wherever as people do. And they should be honest and true and frank, without affectation in the work and life, should not seek self-interest or special benefits, but reject useless formalities and display and degradation and lead a noble life in accordance with the socialist way of life.

The struggle to establish the leadership art of the party is a serious ideological struggle to root up the old ideological survivals from functionaries and apply the Juche idea of our party and its revolutionary mass line. Our party has energetically struggles to correctly establish the leadership art of the party in party building and at each stage of the developing revolution and thereby ensure a revolutionary and popular leadership art in the whole party.

7. The Party Is a Guide in Socialist And Communist Society

The struggle of the popular masses for *chajusong* is the historical cause to be continued from generation to generation under the leadership of the party.

To lead the cause of the *chajusong* of the popular masses to final victory, it is essential to continuously develop and strengthen the party, the vanguard organization of the working class, as the revolution advances and society develops.

In order to develop and strengthen the party to be a guide in socialist and communist society, the cause of the party should be correctly carried forward generation after generation.

An essential matter in carrying forward the cause of the party is to correctly solve the problem of successor to the political leader.

The problem of successor in the building of the working-class party is one of inheriting the position and role of the political leader.

By whom and how the cause of the working-class party which continues generation after generation is carried forward is an important problem related to the destiny of the party, the destiny of the revolution.

The working-class party should have as a successor a leader of the people who is boundlessly faithful to the party and the revolution and has personality and qualifications to fully realize political leadership over the whole society.

In order to correctly carry forward the cause of the party, it is imperative to lay a solid organizational and ideological foundation and thoroughly establish the leadership system to realize the leadership of an heir, while correctly choosing him.

Only when work is done well to lay the foundation of the party and establish its leadership system, can the limitancy of the party and its leadership ability be enhanced, the political and ideological unity and purity of the party ranks be defended and the revolution and construction be led to victory. Therefore, the working-class party should grasp this work as an important problem in party building.

Our party has satisfactorily solved the problem of carrying forward the revolutionary cause.

The leadership of the party has been firmly built up, the organizational and ideological foundation of the party laid as firm as a rock and guidance system of the party firmly established so as to carry forward the idea and guidance of our party. This is a shining success and a great victory in the building of our party.

We should, in the future, further consolidate the organizational and ideological foundation of the party. In particular, we should pay deep attention to cementing the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the party around the party central committee.

We should also establish more thoroughly the leadership system of the party central committee.

If the leadership system of the party central committee is weakened even slightly, the party cannot be an organized militant unit nor the cause of the party be accomplished successfully.

One of the important problems in carrying forward the cause of the party is to correctly inherit the revolutionary traditions established by the party.

The revolutionary traditions to be inherited by our party is those of Juche.

We should resolutely defend and carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party generation after generation.

What is most important in inheriting the revolutionary traditions is to ensure their purity.

We should not tolerate any attempt to mar or obliterate the revolutionary traditions of our party but purely inherit them from generation to generation.

The cause of the working-class party will be continued even after the building of communism and, accordingly, the party should be developed and strengthened as demanded by communist society.

The struggle of the popular masses for *chajusong* will go on even in communist society.

In communist society, the work of educating people and improving social relations will be waged on a higher level and the struggle for transforming nature and creating material wealth be waged on a more gigantic scale. Therefore, there should be such leading political organization as party even after the building of communist society. This alone can correctly lead the struggle of the popular masses for *chajusong*

In communist society, too, there should be a social function to organize and command the activities of the people in a uniform way.

There should be a social function, a political leadership to put forward a common fighting goal of society and orientation of activity and coordinate and gear in a uniform way activities of people to each other in order that social movement is conducted and society developed in keeping with the common demand and interests of society in communist society. Naturally, there should be a leading political organization in charge of this work.

Communist society is a highly organized society.

Communist society is one where unity and cooperative relations among people are highly developed. It is a society, the whole of which is firmly united organizationally and all social activities are conducted in an organized way.

The development of unity and cooperative relations, the organizational unity of society should be realized by a certain political organization.

Communist society is a society in which people enjoy a most valuable life with full socio-political *chajusong*.

In communist society people regard it as the greatest happiness and worth to lead a political life with a most valuable socio-political integrity and to fight for the common interests of society. To meet such desire and demand of people in communist society, there should be a developed political organization which will give a most valuable socio-political life to them and lead them to glorify it on the road of carrying out the common cause of society.

The working-class party should be constantly developed and strengthened in conformity with this lawful demand of social development.

In order to build our party under a far-reaching plan to be a guide in socialist and communist society, we should model the whole party on the Juche idea and further develop the idea and theory on party building in keeping with the essential demand of socialist and communist society.

We should thoroughly apply our party's Juche-oriented idea and theory on party building in the building and activities of the party and, at the same time, continue to develop and perfect them in line with the deepening of the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work and the development of society.

Communist and Workers' Parties Should Unite For Peace

Presidential Speech at Luncheon

President Kim Il Sung on May 29 arranged a luncheon in honor of the delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain headed by its General Secretary Gordon MClennan and made a speech.

He said: I am very glad to have met you Comrade Gordon MClennan, a prominent figure of the British communist movement and working class movement, made close friends with you and exchanged our opinions on the matters of common concern.

President Kim Il Sung stressed:

Although a great geographical distance lies between our two parties, one working in the Far East and the other in Western Europe, they established a firm class bond a long time ago and have supported and cooperated with each other because of their common aim and idea.

This visit to our country will mark an epoch in developing the friendly relations between our two parties onto a new higher stage.

The British communists strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for their invasion of our country and expressed militant solidarity with the just struggle of our people during their Fatherland Liberation War. You are still giving active support and encouragement to our people in building socialism and in the just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. We are very grateful for this.

Today the international situation is very complicated and tense.

Because of the U.S. and other imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war which are growing more and more blatant with each passing day, independence and sovereignty of many countries are being encroached upon, the cause of democracy and socialism is being threatened, and the danger of a new world war, a thermo-nuclear war, is increasing in many parts of the world.

The Communist Party of Great Britain, which has a long history of struggle, now under your leadership has put it forward as a most important and immediate task to prevent a nuclear war and preserve world peace and is fighting to implement it. Your party is opposed to the conservative and reactionary British government's policy of following the United States, and in particular, is fighting to get Britain to withdraw from NATO and remove U.S. cruise missiles from its territory. We recognize that the just struggle of the Communist Party of Great Britain is contributing to the cause of peace in Europe and the rest of the world and extend firm solidarity with your struggle.

Today the danger of a nuclear war in the Korean Peninsula is greater than in any other part of the world. The United States is hurrying up with its scheme for a triangular military alliance between U.S., Japan and south Korea in order to effect its aggressive Asian strategy and has turned south Korea into a huge nuclear armoury and is frequently conducting large scale war exercises in order to complete nuclear war preparations in south Korea. Therefore our country is in a very dangerous situation where a nuclear war may break out any minute.

Out of a sincere desire to ease the tension in the Korean Peninsula and preserve peace, our party and our people are fighting to compel the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of south Korea and make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone. They are also making every effort to thwart the "two Koreas" scheme of the U.S. and south Korean authorities and to reunify the country peacefully.

It is a firm guarantee for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism that the socialist forces and communist and workers' parties unite and develop a powerful joint struggle against imperialism. Our party will, in the future, too, unite with the communist and workers' parties of all countries including the Communist Party of Great Britain and fight to build an independent new world which is free from aggression and war, which is peaceful and prosperous.

Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe Receives Acclaim in Japan

—Third Japan Tour by Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe—

Gymnastic Dance, "We Like the Sea"

Guitar Solo, "Mokran Flower on Mt. Kumgang"

Amid great expectation and concerns of people in Japan on June 2, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe gave its premiere at Yubin Chokin Hall, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo, drawing large audiences from all walks of life including a number of Japanese and foreign guests.

Attending were Li Jin Gyu, First Vice Chairman of Chongryun and other officials concerned. Many Japanese guests also attended including Ishibashi Masashi, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, and other celebrities and prominent people in various fields from politics and economics to literature and academic disciplins.

On the second and third day performances there were many foreign guests. More than 40 diplomats from 17 countries also attended.

This is the third Japanese tour the troupe has made, following 1978 and 1983. At the moment the troupe consists of 62 members aged between 7 and 15. They have done a lot of touring and have visited many countries. In 1985 they toured China, Greece, Libya, Algeria, Bulgaria, Macao and Malta.

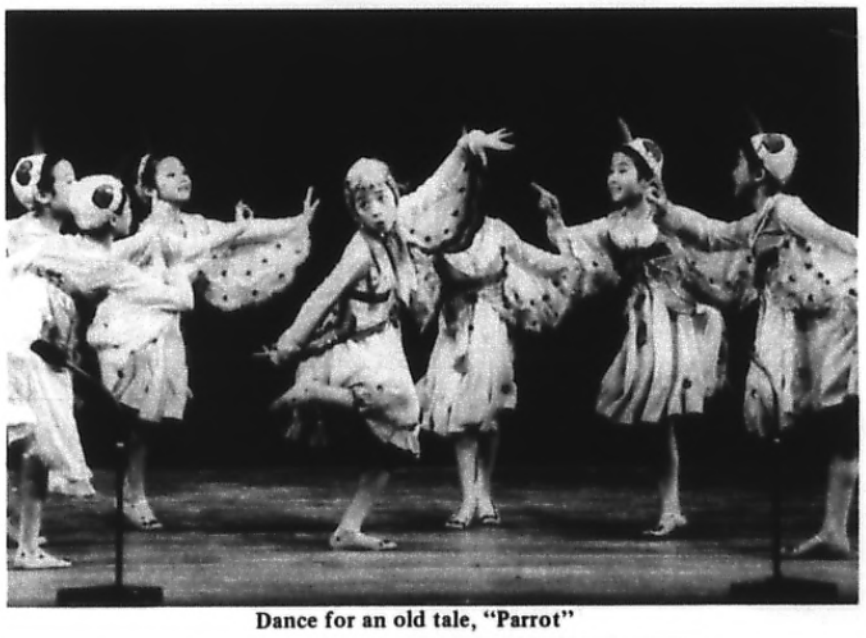
They have performed in front of many heads of state acting as "peace and friendship envoys of the DPRK."

The present Japanese tour has been sponsored by the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Society, NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) and Asahi Shimbun (one of the largest mass circulation dailies in Japan).

After the performances, they were greeted with hearty applause from the audience.

One foreign guest who saw the performances said "I was impressed with their splendid and magnificent display of music and gymnastic dances. I think the DPRK is a great country with great culture." "They gave us a lively and cheerful performance. I was surprised by the beautiful voices of the girls. I congratulate them on their immaculate performances," said the other.

The tour will continue till July 12 for 46 days in 14 cities including Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kobe, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi and Fukuoka with 33 performances scheduled.



Dance for an old tale, "Parrot"

Emotional Meeting with Family Members

At 3:33 p.m. on May 28 a dramatic scene unfolded as members of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe met their relatives in Japan at the New Tokyo International Airport.

About 20 members of the troupe belong to families who were repatriated to the DPRK so that they could contribute to the development of their socialist homeland.

There were various scenes of family reunion as brothers and sisters, grand parents and grandchildren, nieces and nephews and uncles and aunts renewed old ties.

Mr. Kwak Pyong Do, a Tokyo resident, grandfather of a troupe member, Kwak Song Ok was quoted as saying "When I visited the DPRK 5 years ago, she was only a little kid, but today she has come to Japan as a little artist of the DPRK. I can't believe it, it's like a dream."

During the Japanese colonial rule over Korea before World War II, he was forced to leave his country in order to earn a living. On the other hand his granddaughter came to Japan as an "artist of the DPRK." They both came to Japan from their homeland. One from a colonized country, the other from a sovereign state.

Mrs Li Hwang E, and her younger sister, Li Jong Ja from Ibaragi Prefecture, met their nephew, Li Su Nam for the first time in their life.

Chong Sung, a troupe member who had an emotional meeting with his relatives said "When I saw my relatives in Japan for the first time, I was greatly encouraged and have gained the strength to perform to my best on the stage."

Many family members renewed their old ties with great joy.

Changsaenap (Korean traditional musical instrument) Solo, "Moranbong"

Successor Question

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question of his successor has been solved.

Although he did not mention Mr. Kim Jong Il by name, it has been an open secret in the DPRK that Mr. Kim Jong Il, 44, will succeed President Kim Il Sung.

The political leader plays a decisive role in the revolutionary cause of the working class. He is an intellectual of the highest calibre and serves as a rallying point for the people.

In other words, the future of the Korean revolution depends upon the successor to President Kim Il Sung. Secretary Kim Jong Il has acquired all the qualities and qualifications the successor needs.

Some Western journalists who are unfamiliar with the affairs of the WPK and the importance of "the attitude toward the political leader" have labeled the future transfer of power as "the communist world's first dynastic transfer of power."

This argument is nonsense. The fact that Mr. Kim Jong Il is the son of the President is not the main issue. As the President has said, what is important is that the younger Kim is boundlessly faithful to the party and the revolution and has the personality and qualifications to fully realise political leadership over the whole society.

Actually, President Kim Il Sung did not always voice his agreement when high-ranking party officials recommended Mr. Kim Jong Il for the leadership of the party.

At the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in September 1973, Mr. Kim Jong Il was elected as Secretary of the Central Committee.

He was also elected as a member of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee in the February 1974 Plenary Meeting.

Even before this, there had been strong moves among members of the Central Committee to recommend him for the leadership of the party. However, their desires were not fulfilled as President Kim Il Sung was not forthcoming with his approval. His attitude was the same at the both plenary meetings in 1973 and 1974.

All the party members admitted that Mr. Kim Jong Il was already trusted by the people as a result of his work in various posts in the party's central committee, his energetic revolutionary activities over many years, his great contribution to the party and his tireless efforts in the areas of the economy, culture and construction.

At that time, President Kim Il Sung thought that Mr. Kim Jong Il was still too young and what is more, he was hesitant because Mr. Kim Jong Il was his son.

At the plenary meeting of February 1974, President Kim Il Sung finally agreed to the proposal by saying, "If all the committee members are in agreement, I have no objection to Kim Jong Il being elected to the Political Committee."

Some people have said that Pyongyang wants approval of his takeover from Moscow, Beijing and other socialist countries. This is a ridiculous suggestion. It is not necessary for the Korean people to receive approval from anyone when deciding on a successor to their leader. The question is a purely internal one and is the concern of the WPK and no one else.

The lecture the President gave was divided into the following 7 parts:

1. The struggle of the Korean communists for founding the party;
2. The WPK is a revolutionary party of Juche type;
3. Organizational and ideological consolidation of the party ranks;
4. Unity and cohesion of the party and popular masses;
5. The party's leadership over the revolution and construction;
6. The party's art of leadership; and
7. The party is a guide in socialist and communist society.

Kim Il Sung Higher Party School was founded on June 1, 1946. President Kim is its first Director.

The Bank of America

(Continued from page 1)

University who had planned to charge into the U.S. Embassy in Seoul with his ten other peers was taken away by police on the street on May 5, according to south Korean police. He carried an American national flag and 67 protesting leaflets, added the source.

After seizing control of the branch office, the protesting workers, all in their 20s, including two women, made clear their anti-American and anti-Chon sentiments by burning the Stars and Stripes, chanting slogans and displaying placards critical of the U.S. and the Chon dictatorship.

In their criticism, they accused the Americans mainly of exploiting south Korean workers and of being responsible for the killing of over 2,000 citizens in the 1980 Kwangju massacre.

The fact that Washington is propping up the present authoritarian regime was also chosen as one of the targets of their protest.

The Korea-America Bank, whose Yongdungpo branch was taken over, was established in 1983 in a joint investment by the Bank of America and 13 local firms, including Samsung and Daewoo. The Bank of America owns 50.1 percent and the remaining 49.9 percent is held by the Korean partners.

The bank which has a 20-branch network across south Korea has been targeted as a symbol of the U.S. imperialism. In the most recent students' action on an American facility on May 27, some 100 students hurled Molotov cocktails and rocks at the Chonho-dong branch of the bank.

The latest seizure took place when the workers stormed into the building at 7:45 a.m., hanging down placards reading: "Let's drive out the U.S. sponging on the blood and sweat of workers," and "Punish Yankees and military dictators responsible for the Kwangju massacre."

They continuously chanted anti-U.S. slogans through a bull horn and scattered leaflets titled, "Declaration of the May Struggle by Ten Million Workers" before being overpowered by riot police, backed by high-pressure water hoses and tear gas.

The faces of some workers were covered with blood and one worker collapsed apparently because of severe beatings by police, while four of them jumped from the second floor only to fall into safety nets and mattresses laid out beforehand.

Taken away by police, they didn't cease shouting, "Liberation of workers" and "Down with dictatorship."

Strikes at U.S. Bases

(Continued from page 1)

3 p.m. when the U.S. authorities officially apologized for the incident and promised Mr. Li's release.

Americans Plagued By Threatening Phone Call

Telephone calls threatening the lives of Americans have recently become common, according to Hankook Ilbo (May 29), with U.S. embassy officials and professors being the main target.

South Korean police were quoted by south Korea's major daily as saying that Americans in Seoul had received 9 threatening phone calls.

Calls saying, "Get out of south Korea, or you will die" were received at the U.S. Embassy and the American Industrial Council in Seoul.

On May 26, an American professor at the prestigious private Yonsei University received a telephone call threatening his life.

The caller said, "You are spotted, if you don't leave for the United States within a week," according to the paper.

Interview with Pacifist in Hawaii

In an interview with a staff reporter of The People's Korea in Tokyo, May 31, Nelson Foster, 35, a leading peace campaigner from Hawaii, talked about his campaign for peace and gave his ideas on the situation in the Pacific.

Expressing sharp criticism about the presence of nuclear weapons in south Korea, he urged that the Team Spirit and Rimpac annual military exercises be discontinued because of their offensive nature and called for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific.

The interviewee came here, as a representative from Hawaii, to participate in an international symposium called "For the Creation of a Peaceful and Nuclear-free Pacific Ocean."

The event was sponsored by the "Anti-nuclear Committee of 1,000."

Representatives of anti-nuclear groups in Australia, Belau, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, the Cook Islands, New Zealand and Japan agreed on a declaration published at the end of the two-day symposium which urged all governments involved in the Pacific Ocean to sign an agreement on a nuclear-free Pacific, covering the whole region.

Here is an excerpt from his interview:

Q: What do you think of the Team Spirit and Rimpac military exercises?

A: We all share one fate in respect to nuclear matter. So if war breaks out anywhere in the world today, I am sure, it will swiftly escalate into world-wide war. So, we must all learn to be more aware and concerned about each others' situation. The situation on the Korean Peninsula is very serious. Of course, I think more and more people around the Pacific are becoming aware of that.

The Team Spirit and Rimpac exercises, I think , are very dangerous exercises as both of them express an aggressive orientation.

As you know, Team Spirit rehearses a U.S. invasion of the north, and Team Spirit rehearses for the sailing of large naval force to a foreign land and attack on that land. These are not defensive exercises. Their very size and nature is offensive. It is my belief that they represent a destabilizing influence and therefore, should be discontinued. Although there are those who claim that the offensive aspects are only part of a defensive strategy, I think that anyone who examines the situation objectively will see the exercises to be offensive in nature.

Q: What do you think of the situation on the Korean Peninsula?

A: I think as far as the probability of war is concerned, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is more dangerous than anywhere else in the world.

A comparison can be drawn with Europe, where NATO and Warsaw Pact nuclear forces confront each other. However, there many partners to the treaties restrain one another and this restraint is hardened by many negotiations and other circumstances that reduce the possibility of nuclear weapons being utilized there.

On the other hand, we know from the statements of General Meyer* and others that there is almost unhampered willingness to utilize nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula, and this situation exists in the absence of the restraining influence that negotiations would bring.

** In 1982, Gen. Meyer, the then U.S. army chief of staff, said that as commander of the U.S.-south Korean combined forces he would make a recommendation to the presidents of the two allied countries that nuclear weapons be used in the case of a contingency if conventional warfare reached its limits. He said the nuclear option in south Korea is simplier than in Europe where consultations will have to be made with 15 different sovereign nations.*

Nelson Foster

Q: How successful has your campaign been?

A: I am working as an international coordinator for the Pacific campaign to disarm the seas which focuses on sea launched cruise missiles and warships visiting their bases in foreign nations. Out of these concerns, we have developed a network of groups on ten occasions around the Pacific, including Australia, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Fiji, the Philippines, Canada, the U.S., Belau, the Cook Islands and Japan. But not yet Korea, some day, I hope.

The network is beginning to work together to protest when visiting warships come to their parts, as one way of creating a nuclear free Pacific. We have done a great deal of research and have tried to educate the public about the problems posed by long-range sea-launched cruise missiles and this is adding strength to the general protest against warships.

So, I hope it's strengthening the resolve of local and national movements for a peaceful world and for the sovereignty of peoples and nations throughout the Pacific so that they can determine their own foreign and military policies without having them imposed by superpowers.

William M. Arkin, a prominent military expert in the U.S., is also helping their campaign.

Professors' Demand

(Continued from page 1)

written after a direct presidential election" to guarantee the right to existence of the popular masses.

They also demanded a stop to the "illegal crackdown and human right violations that dissidents have been subjected to."

This declaration was made public at Hankuk Theological Seminary by Professor Mun Dong Hwan (younger brother of the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan) and other university professors.

It is the first time that such a large number of professors have jointly issued a declaration or statement, although many professors have been signing statement for political reform separately since the end of March this year.

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